

CHINA

THE



MAIL

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1879.

日九十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. O. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

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Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
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LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMON, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.

RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

FANCY BAZAAR.

THE French SISTERS of CHARITY respectfully invite all their Friends to visit the Bazaar on behalf of the CHINESE ORPHANS UNDER THEIR CARE. The Inauguration will take place at the FRENCH CONVENT, QUEEN'S ROAD, WANCHI, on SATURDAY, the 13th Inst., at 3 p.m., and will Close on TUESDAY Evening.

Hongkong, December 9, 1879. del3

KO SING THEATRE.

An Interesting and Skillful PERFORMANCE played by the Chinese Actor

SAE T SAI YUNG

of the

PO YEE I CLASS

will be Held in KO SING THEATRE, No. 119, QUEEN'S ROAD, West Point.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

13th Inst., commencing at 9 o'clock.

GREAT TREAT IN STORE.

Do NOT FAIL TO BE PRESENT.

This Actor's PERFORMANCES in San Francisco, California, were unrivalled in success.

Admittance, First-class, One Dollar.

KO SING THEATRE,

No. 119, Queen's Road, West Point.

Hongkong, December 12, 1879. del3

INAUGURAL CONCERT.

NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

A Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT will be given in the

NEW TEMPERANCE HALL,

Fletcher's Buildings, Queen's Road, on

THURSDAY,

18th DECEMBER, at 8.30 P.M.

The proceeds to be devoted to the Finance of the Institution.

Tickets—Price \$1—may be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., who will also receive donations to the funds of the Hall.

Hongkong, December 10, 1879. del9

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED the Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS, Comprising:—
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING JEWELRY BOXES and SCENT CASES.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES.
PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS, VELVET WORK BAGS.
WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods.
CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS.
VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
STATUETTES.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, Comprising:—
PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART.
SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED.
WOODLAND ROMANCE.
THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET.
THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET.
THE BIRD WORLD.
THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties.

Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS.

DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted.

SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS.

MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety.

DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS.

PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS.

HORSES and CARS, WHEEL-BARROWS.

DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, Comprising:—
HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL.

INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS.

BELLES OF THE SEASON, &c., &c., &c.

PAINT BOXES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS.

FRENCH PLUMS. BLOOM-MUSCATELS.

Crystallized CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

CHOCOLATE in Pretty Boxes, for Presents.

FRENCH BONBONS. DRAGEES.

FRUITS in Noyau. JUJUBES.

SMYRNA FIGS. BRAZIL NUTS.

BARCELONA ALMONDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval STORE-KEEPER to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 15th December, 1879, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard,—

OLD SUNDRY Condemned Naval, Victualling and Medical STORES, comprising:—

Old Iron, Steel Files, Hoses, Boats, Lignum Vite, Glass, Knives, Implements.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 9, 1879. del5

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on SATURDAY, the 13th Inst., the NIGHT BOAT will leave CANTON for HONGKONG on SATURDAY, instead of SUNDAYS, at 5 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 11, 1879. del4

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL.

Apply at the OFFICES, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; or, to

THOS. G. GLOVER, East Point.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. ja1

YOUNG CHUN CHONG.—I was a

Steward on board the Princess Charlotte nearly 15 Years. The Dr. (BENNETT) had shown me to make MILK PUNCH WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Stuff which is made by Dr. BENNETT, which may be drunk at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHONG.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th Inst. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja3

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "KIANGTUNG,"

Captain ABOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1879. del6

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS,"

Capt. M. R. WHITE, will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "ANTENOR,"

will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 10, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "SCINDIA,"

Captain WINDHAM, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH,"

Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship "ANCHISES,"

will be despatched on or about the 12th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE,"

WARING, Commander, expected here on or about the 10th Inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship "TEUWER,"

Capt. R. T. POWER, will be despatched on or about the 19th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 11, 1879.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "FLEURS CASTLE,"

KIDDER, Commander, expected here in about a fortnight, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 11, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "GARTMORN,"

ELLWOOD, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "CHINAMAN,"

MACKENZIE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Albanians have attacked the Montenegrin troops and been repulsed after severe fighting.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr Gladstone denounced the Afghan War as iniquitous and dastardly.

The Morning Post publishes a telegram from the German Government stating that it will immediately resume sales of Silver.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here on the 18th or 14th inst., per P. & O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here on or about the 15th inst., by the P.M.S. City of Peking, which leaves Yokohama on the 9th inst.

To-morrow afternoon a rifle shooting practice will take place at Kowloon by the Hongkong Volunteers, with the view of selecting a team of ten to fire against a like number of the Shanghai Volunteers. The range is at present in the hands of the Inniskillings, but with their usual urbanity they have given it up for the occasion.

THE Bazaar at the French Convent, which opens to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, should be well patronised; the object to which what money may be raised by it is to be devoted to the education and benefit of the poor native girls in the *Asile de la Sainte Enfance*. Our Catholic contemporaries state:—

"There are at present in that institution 130 orphans, besides a similar number with the nurses outside. During the year ending 31st October last, 1,002 children, almost all of them in a moribund state, have been received, of this number about 900 died."

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon on the body of the woman found in the harbour early yesterday morning. The deceased has been identified by her daughter as Kwok Tai Yow, a boatwoman whose husband left her three years ago and went to sea. She has been living since then with a man named Wong Apak with whom she quarrelled about two months ago. He has been arrested, and another man is also in custody on suspicion, one Kwok Ayow. The inquest stands adjourned till Thursday next, the 18th, to enable the police to further see into the case. We shall give the evidence in full to-morrow. At the Police Court, to-day, before Mr Cragh, these two men were formally charged by Inspector Cameron on suspicion of having murdered one Kwok Tai Yow, in a sampan at Yow-mah-tee on the evening of the 10th inst. On the application of the Inspector, His Worship remanded the case till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following para. from the L. & C. Express of the 24th Oct. only to hand by this mail:—

Commander Charles Vernon Anson, who has been appointed to the command of the *Dasher*, entered the Navy in 1859, and was appointed as Lieutenant in 1867, to the *Princess Royal*, 79, Capt. W. G. Jones, flagship in China of Rear-Admiral George St. V. King C.B., from which ship he removed into the *Princess Charlotte*, at Hong Kong, Comdr. C. J. Jones, and in 1868 to the *Serpent*, 3 gun-vessel, Comdr. C. J. Bullock, also in China, and returned in her to England. In 1876, he was appointed to the *Maggie*, 3 gun-vessel, fitting for China, where he remained until 1877. Commander Anson received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society in 1865, and silver medal in 1868.

The steel corvette *Comus* has been commissioned at Sheerness, and will proceed to sea on "particular service." The particular service in question will, no doubt, be to ascertain how far the sanguine expectations of her constructors are fulfilled, and to prove the capacity of ships of this build as ocean cruisers. Considerable interest attaches to the new vessel, not only because she is the first war-ship constructed of steel, but because she is one of a long series, all of precisely the same type. The *Canada*, *Constance*, *Caryfort*, *Utopia*, *Curacoa*, *Champion*, *Cordelia*, and *Conquest* will all of them be steel ships of similar dimensions, and may be considered identical with the *Comus*. They are unarmoured vessels, destined to fulfil duties similar to those which devolved upon the frigate class at the beginning of this century, and will not only take care of distant colonies, but ensure the safety of the seas. In case of war with a maritime Power our commerce would not doubt be harassed by war-vessels of the *Alabama* type, and the safety of our ships would be jeopardised in all probability by privateers lightly armed and powerfully engine, which would only fight when pretty sure of a prize. It is to check any such action on the part of an enemy that we are forming a fleet of steel corvettes, of which the *Comus* is the forerunner. Their speed, with guns and stores on board, will be, it is hoped, that of a mail steamer—namely, some fifteen or sixteen miles an hour; while their armament is heavy enough to render a good account of any craft less formidable than an iron-clad. Most of the cannon on board are 64-pounders; but each corvette will carry besides a pair of heavy guns to be used as bow or stern chasers. The *Comus* has most of her officers already appointed, and receives her crew from the *Salamis* despatch vessel, which is at this moment undergoing repairs at Sheerness, so that she will have the benefit of a body of men already trained to work together. Of the nine steel corvettes, six are already built and fitting for sea, while the others are in course of construction at Chatham and Portsmouth. The *Comus*, like its consorts, is a ship of 14 guns, 2,353 tonnage, and is fitted with engines of 2,300-horse power.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Friday, Dec. 12th.

A LOAFER DEALT WITH.

Otto Wenzlaw, 39, a German seaman unemployed, was charged with begging at the Docks at Aberdeen yesterday. Fined \$10, in default to suffer one month's imprisonment, as a rogue and vagabond.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Friday, Dec. 12.

THE \$17,000 CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Chun Shun Yee and Tam Yew Tong, who were charged on two counts with having on Nov. 2nd 1878 and again on the 30th June this year, unlawfully conspired, confederated and agreed with another two men not before the Court, Ho Chui Tin and Chu Fan, to cheat and defraud one Wong Ming Leong of certain moneys, were both convicted the other day by a jury composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs T. G. Williamson, H. W. Davis, F. A. Groblen, J. Enston Squier, C. P. Chater, P. A. da Costa and D. Gillies.

The prosecution has been conducted for the Attorney General by Mr Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Mr Brereton, and the accused have respectively been defended by Mr H. L. Denys, appearing as an Advocate by permission of the Court, and Mr Ng Achoy. The prisoners were brought up for sentence. The Court was densely crowded, a large number of Europeans being present. Mr Denys, who appeared for the first defendant, desired to say a few words as to his case and to call several witnesses as to his character. With regard to the man himself he had simply to say that he had been a very large merchant in this Colony, and he had been here for a great many years. During the whole of that time he had behaved himself honourably in all his business transactions and had borne a thoroughly good character amongst those who have had dealings with him. He was a married man and had a family who would be greatly distressed by his being sent to gaol; they would be left entirely without the means of subsistence.

The Chief Justice: That is always so. It is stereotyped.

Mr Denys: That was the only matter which I could have put in an affidavit and so I did not think it advisable to put the matter in that form, because I think I have heard the same remark from your Lordship before.

His Lordship: Many times.

Mr Denys, continuing, said he hoped to bring his Lordship to consider the crime into which his client had fallen, as at all events, an unpromised crime.

His Lordship expressed the greatest astonishment at this line of argument. How could it be an unpromised crime when the performance of what the man had been guilty of had taken something like a year. The crime lasted from the 2nd November 1878 until June of this year. He was certain Mr Denys did not mean what he had said.

Mr Denys said the jury had found his client guilty of conspiracy and he had nothing to say against the verdict. He only asked his Lordship to look at the matter in this light,—that his client had on the first-mentioned date done an ill-advised act unprompted, which was held to constitute a misdemeanour. That was the day the crime was committed of which he was found guilty. What was done then was simply with a view to getting a heavy commutation for giving the use of his name. What was done afterwards was simply with the view of recovering that commutation; nothing more. It was never the object or intention of his client to secure or appropriate the \$17,000.

The Chief Justice: What was his object then in taking the boy before the English Consul and getting him to swear to the falsehoods he then told? That the loan had been effected by him by the order of his father, that he had been paid \$17,000 by this man in hard cash, and so on.

Mr Denys: He would have got nothing of course, unless this money was obtained. But he had only to receive the difference between the two notes. The gun dealer was to get the note he had paid, \$13,600, and give guns for the amount. The Chief Justice said that the note on the face of it made the \$17,000 payable to the first prisoner. The Court did not know what he was going to do with it, how much he was to appropriate himself and how much he was to give to his fellow conspirators. And what was more the Court did not care.

The following evidence was then called: N. A. Siebs (of Messrs Siemens & Co.'s): I have known prisoner since 1868; he was employed in several Chinese shops as a merchant. He was in the Yuen Fat Hong, but not so far as I know, as a partner. He has chartered several vessels from us. I have always found him an honourable man and upright in all his dealings. He always paid his bills. I believe he bore the general character of an honourable man.

Cross-examined: I know he became a bankrupt. I don't know how much. The Chief Justice: You know, Mr Hayllar!

Mr Denys: A comparatively small amount, my Lord. Some \$50,000.

His Lordship: Oh, only \$50,000; that's nothing!

Mr Ray, ship broker, formerly of Messrs Russell & Co., had known the first prisoner for ten years, and had found him upright. His general character had been that of an honourable straight-dealing man.

Mr Denys was about to bring more witnesses, when,

His Lordship said he had no doubt Mr Hayllar might admit all this. He asked the question: Did Mr Hayllar admit the first prisoner had borne a good character amongst a large number of respectable men with whom he had dealings?

Mr Hayllar: I would rather not say.

The Chief Justice: Very well. It is not at all generous on your part, Mr Hayllar, but of course if you would rather say nothing—

He was quite satisfied by the evidence of these gentlemen that the prisoner had borne a good character as a merchant. If he did not, how could he be a merchant, he might ask!

Mr Ng Achoy, on behalf of the second defendant, said his client was the master of one of the largest ships in the Colony.

His Lordship: No doubt, as you are instructed, but there is not a word of proof of that before the Court.

Mr Ng Achoy, continuing, remarked that the man was well-known in the Colony, and he would bring forward a number of European merchants with whom he had had dealings to speak to his character; they had been good enough to come forward to say what they knew of him. The Counsel for the prosecution would not contradict that evidence, but as he was informed would acknowledge that the second prisoner was a very respectable

Chinese merchant. He also pointed out to his Lordship that this prisoner was not convicted unanimously of this misdemeanour but only by 6 to 2.

The Chief Justice: Do you mean to say that I am to doubt? Or that a doubt in one man's mind or two men's minds is to affect the sentence?

Mr Achoy simply desired to remind his Lordship that although five men of the seven jurors had found his client guilty, two were of the contrary opinion.

The Chief Justice: No, certainly not. According to our law "not guilty" means "not proven," and nothing more. The jurors simply declare that they have not been satisfied by the evidence that the man is guilty; they do not declare their belief in his innocence. "Not guilty" and "innocent" are two very different things. I wish we had in our law an intermediate verdict.

Mr Ng Achoy next addressed himself to the very subordinate part his client had taken in the whole matter.

The Court referred him to the lawyer's letter; what explanation could he give of that? His client was up to the very moment of his committing the boldest of the bold. That letter had impressed his mind more forcibly than any other feature of the case.

Mr Ng Achoy admitted that if the young man had gone to the shop with the money for the guns and found there were no guns there for him, then it would have gone against his client. But his client had the guns ready for him.

The Court: There is not a word of proof as to that.

Mr Ng Achoy thought the letter calling on him to come and take delivery proved it.

The Chief Justice: Certainly not. It proves that he said or pretended, or at all events instructed his lawyer to write a letter to the effect that they were there; not by any means does it prove that they were there.

Mr Ng Achoy as a last ground for leniency stated that the second prisoner was the sole master of this shop for guns; he had no one else in partnership with him who could manage it; if he was sent to prison the shop would have to be given up and he would be ruined.

The Chief Justice: That is not of the slightest consequence. We all understand that. If you hang a man he ceases to live. (Laughter.) If you imprison a man he cannot carry on his business. All these consequences he should have considered before committing the crime.

Mr Ng Achoy then called the following evidence:

D. R. Crawford: I have known second prisoner ten or twelve years. During that time his character in business has been perfectly good. So far as I knew him he bore the character of an upright man. I have had dealings with him to large amounts. I have dealt with him understanding him to be the master of a large gun shop.

F. Sanders: I have known second prisoner for some eight years and have had considerable dealings with him. We liked him very much. He had the character of an honest man.

Mr Hayllar admitted that this man had borne the character of a respectable man.

The Chief Justice said it seemed to him that it was only men with a good character who were able to impose upon a young man as these men had done, and that a great number of men of very good character had fallen into trouble like this. He referred to the criminal history of a long time past and named Sir John Dean Paul, and others, men who had been in the very highest position in Society in England and fell into crime, using their very name and respectability, their position which made them unsuspected, to enable them to do that which without such a character it would have been impossible for them to have committed. He had not the slightest doubt that both these men had up to this time had a very fair character. It did seem odd that in two years his business should have put him into such an awful mess as was stated; bankruptcy and \$50,000 liabilities; but such a case was common enough, and it perhaps should not be taken as anything against him.

His Lordship then said, addressing the prisoners, every sentence being translated for their benefit by Mr Ball:—

After a trial of unusual length extending for four days you, Chun Shun Yee and Tam Yew Tong have been found guilty of having on the 2nd of November 1878, conspired with Ho Chui Tin, an officer in the service of the Emperor of China, and Chui Fan, an inhabitant of Canton of no occupation, by subtle means to obtain from Wong Ming Leong, a Major in the army of the Emperor of China, large sums of money and to cheat him thereof. Of the guilt of each of you I have no shadow of doubt. I am satisfied that you and your two co-conspirators met together in Hongkong and deluded Wong Kwok Chan, a boy as one of you called him, to trust to you Chun Shun Yee as a wealthy English merchant, although in fact you were then insolvent, and to give you a promissory note for \$17,000, in exchange for one by you for \$13,600 which, you being then insolvent, you represented to him to be as good as a bank note in the presence of you Tam Yew Tong, although you knew him to be insolvent, and you accepted that note of the insolvent, affecting to this boy to treat it as a good note, and you induced that boy to part with the note for \$13,600 to you without value, though you deluded him into the belief that you would supply arms to the amount. I think it most likely that your co-conspirator, Ho Chui Tin, had some purpose of his own to offer arms to the Chinese Government in the name of Wong On. His first object was possibly by that means to provide an escape for himself from his discredit with the Government. He was I think the originator of the brilliant idea to induce this foolish boy to assume that name which in some way implicated the Major. The scheme was readily taken up by you Chun Shun Yee and Tam Yew Tong. That part of the scheme fell through and nothing remained for you both but to enforce the payment of money by the respectable Major in the Chinese army, Hong Ming Leong, the father of this foolish boy, a pretence for his liability having been secured by the use of the name of his eldest son Wong On. You Chun Shun Yee then availed yourself of your being or pretending to be (I don't know which is really the case) a British subject to force this boy into an acknowledgment of a series of falsehoods of your invention, including statement that he had actually borrowed the money from you for which the bill for \$17,000 had been given by his father's order. This statement was accepted as evidence of the father's indebtedness, and pressure from the Mandarin was therefore put on the father to

compel payment. Up to this point the conspiracy was successful, but there it stopped. Thereupon Major Hong Ming Leong very properly came here, where the conspiracy had been formed, and proceeded against you criminally, and after a very full investigation, after every possible defence has been put forward, you have both been convicted of a very disgraceful crime. You Chun Shun Yee appear to have been the worst of the four parties in making your real or pretended status as a British subject to deceive the British Consul and to induce him by false statements to enforce your unfounded claim against the Major. I have not thought it necessary to enter into the case more fully; all the details are to be found in the reports of the trial. You have disgraced the body of respectable men of Chinese origin who are justly proud of the protection which their being British subjects gives them. Your insolency might have been your misfortune; your conduct for which you now stand at that Bar was most wicked. It must entail a heavy punishment on you as an example to deter others from hoping to gain by such disgraceful contrivances and to learn that honesty is the best policy. This sentence of the Court on you, Chun Shun Yee, is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of two years. As for you, Tam Yew Tong, you are certainly guilty, but your case seems not so bad as that of Chun Shun Yee. I take that into consideration. The sentence of this Court on you Tam Yew Tong is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

The second prisoner begged for mercy.

The Chief Justice: I have been most merciful with you, I think that I should have been. If you will cancel the two promissory notes and give them up cancelled; if you ask the British Consul to withdraw his request to the Mandarin to press the Major in respect of the note for \$17,000, and if you both make what reparation is in your power to him by releasing him absolutely from all pretence of claim, you will give satisfactory proof of sorrow. This you ought to do without any expectation of any favour. If you do not give this evidence of contrition I think you will have not the remotest chance of any favourable consideration of your case at any time.

The first prisoner begged for mercy, that a shorter sentence might be passed on him.

The Chief Justice: If I could have done so properly in face of the regulations of the law to which I must to some extent conform, I should have given you a heavier sentence.

Mr Denys reminded his Lordship, that the original pro. note was in Court.

His Lordship had forgotten that. He was glad to hear it was in such safe hands. It would be hard, he fancied, to get it out of the Court. He was glad it was not liable to be used against those to whom it had been originally drawn up. He could only say then that the prisoners did not have that power of showing their sorrow, which he had had in his mind when he wrote that reference. In a long case like this one was sure to forget something.

Mr Denys assured his Lordship that all proceedings would be withdrawn.

His Lordship desired no promises of the kind.

Mr Denys said the \$13,600 note was of such a tenor that it could in no way be used as against any of the boy's family, his father or any one else.

His Lordship said that as the men had not the means of doing that which might have shown their contrition and attracted attention, there was not the slightest likelihood of their case being specially considered at any time. They would have to suffer the sentence inflicted on them.

Mr Ng Achoy desired to assure his Lordship that no action would be taken on the agreement to purchase arms entered into between his client and Lo Kwok Chun.

The Chief Justice said they might take any action they thought desirable, on that contract, and see what they could make of that hopeful youth.

The expectant Major, the father of the hopeful youth, was called forward from the body of the Court and told that if he was at all harassed by or about anything that had taken place in this Colony with reference to these notes, he was to come back to this Court.

The Major especially thanked his Lordship and asked that a despatch should be sent to Canton to withdraw the request from the Consul that he was to be pressed to pay and withdrawing also the case from the Consulate.

His Lordship referred him to the Government; that matter was beyond his province; that was diplomatic.

The first prisoner urged on his Lordship's attention the fact that he (prisoner) had a wife and family. What was to become of them?

His Lordship asked if he would like to go to them at once. Somebody else would have to look after his wife and family for some time. He should have thought of them before. If every man who could plead this was to get off, there would be no justice in Courts.

The prisoners were then removed.

DETAINING PRISONERS FOUND NOT GUILTY DECLARED TO BE QUITE LEGAL.

One Mak Au was charged on the 18th of last month, with having uttered counterfeit coin, it having been alleged that he tendered on the 8th Nov. in a drug shop in Centre Street a quarter cent piece of copper coated over with silver so as to resemble a 10 cent piece. There was only the unreported evidence of a boy, 17 years of age, against him, and although the Judge summed up for a conviction, six of the jurors refused to convict. The Chief Justice then ordered the man to stand over for release till end of the Sessions. Next day, Mr Francis, sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction had a prisoner before him who was also found not guilty by the Jury, and the Attorney General stating for the information of the Court what the Chief Justice had done in a similar case on the previous day, he said he did not see that he had any right to detain the man a single moment after he had been found not guilty; Prisoner accordingly discharged. The final disposal of Mak Au has therefore been a point of interest to the community and presumably to himself during the last 24 days.

The Chief Justice now asked Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, the Attorney General not being present, whether any new information had been preferred by the Attorney General against this man.

Mr Sharp said No; not to his knowledge.

The Chief Justice said he had done that in this case which had been referred to as being not quite the correct practice, in that

he did not at the very moment he was found not guilty discharge this man. He exercised a discretion, a most useful discretion, which the Court had. In this case while the man had been found not guilty he believed his conduct had been such as to lay him open to other proceedings, and he did what had been constantly done within his experience,—it was not on the records but it had been done—he remanded him until the end of the Sessions. In making this order he did that for which there was abundant precedent although not in print; but he held in his hand in one book two precedents; they were in that most valuable work "Leach's Crown Cases." He had not gone to it to consult it on the point, but had been working for quite a different thing and stumbled upon them by accident. It was there laid down that in such cases the prisoner might be remanded until the end of the Session to afford the prosecution an opportunity of preferring another and better indictment against him. That was the law as laid down by Mr Justice Buller, than whom, he believed, no more able judge ever sat on the Bench. That case was at p. 662. The other was at p. 732; if within these few pages he stumbled across those two cases without looking for them he had no doubt he would have got many more had he gone through the authorities to search for them. But it was not particular cases he wanted to get hold of, but the principle that the Court has the right in its discretion, and it is its duty under some circumstances to keep the prisoner in either case. He had done it in this case and he should do it in any other case when to his mind occasion arose.

Proclamation read, and the prisoner discharged.

This finishes the Sessions.

THE POWERS OF THE COURT TO CONTROL THE PRESS.

THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

(Before the Full Court.)

On the full Court assembling, the Chief Justice said:—

Great misapprehension has existed, I feel sure has honestly existed, in the minds of the conductors of the public press in this Colony as to their right to choose what to publish and what not to publish as reports of the proceedings in this Court. In the *China Mail* the right to publish proceedings from day to day of a case still pending, contrary to the order of the Court, has been asserted for some time in language of scant respect towards the Court, and it has expressed its determination to assert its independent right to do so in defiance of any order of the Court not to publish a report, if it (the *China Mail*) in its judgment should decide that it is proper, although the Judge deciding such publication to be improper may have prohibited it. Thus I have read the *China Mail*. It asserts, I think, the superior power of discrimination of a newspaper editor who only knows what passes publicly in Court on the subject, to the thoughtful decision as to the propriety of publication pending the hearing by a Judge educated to the task who has seen all the pleadings and knows the issue and has also in criminal cases carefully weighed the facts as they had been made provisionally to appear in the depositions. In its publication of yesterday the *Daily Press*, without conceding that the Court has the power to prohibit the publication in criminal cases, asserts that no such power exists as to civil suits. I must here state that this Court in all its sittings is the Supreme Court, having within the narrow limits of this Colony all the authority and powers which the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity at Westminster have had over all England, and that this is the case when the Court is sitting in Criminal Sessions or in Summary Jurisdiction as fully as when sitting in full Court. Now, as at present advised, that this Court has the power of prohibiting the publication of its proceedings pending the trial both of Criminal and civil cases, is to our minds clear, and that any publication of the proceedings contrary to such order is a contempt punishable by fine and imprisonment or by either penalty. It is a general rule that "all Courts have an inherent power to punish all persons for contempt of their rules and orders." Again, "it belongs exclusively to the Court of Session to judge of contempts and what amounts to them;" moreover it has been repeatedly held that a Court of Superior Jurisdiction may review the decision of one of inferior jurisdiction on a matter of contempt. The Supreme Court of this Colony is legally inferior only to the Privy Council, that high tribunal alone has power to question and reverse, vary or affirm any order of this Court. I have above quoted from Bouvier's Law Dictionary because I there find these elementary (they are merely elementary) propositions well collected; the cases there referred to and to be found in all books on the subject, demonstrate that this power is as old as that "the memory of man goeth not to the contrary," that is, it is the Common Law of England and has been introduced as the Common Law by Ordinance ever since 1845. But it has been said that to publish proceedings pending a trial contrary to an order prohibiting publication is not a contempt punishable by the Court whose order is disobeyed. This is an error. In the *King v. Clement*, *Barnwell & Alderson*, 218, the old law was emphatically confirmed by the full Court of Queen's Bench in 1821. In that case it appeared that Lord Chief Justice Abbott, at a trial at the Old Bailey, prohibited the publication of any proceedings of that or of any day until the whole trial should be brought to a conclusion. The defendant had published in the *Observer* newspaper what was admitted to be "a fair true and impartial account of the proceedings and evidence publicly had and produced in open Court;" and on service of a summons on him to attend the Court served at his office but in his absence, the Court ordered Mr Clement to pay a fine of £500 for a Contempt of Court in printing and publishing the report of the trial; and he paid it. Mr Clement sought to bring the matter before the Court of King's Bench, but after most able arguments in support of Mr Clement's contention the Judges unanimously delivered their opinions, emphatically affirming the right of even a single Judge at the Old Bailey to inflict the fine. Mr Justice Bailey said the Court "had authority to make any order to preserve the purity of the administration of Justice in the course of the proceedings then pending before them and to prohibit any publication

which might have a tendency to prevent the fair and impartial consideration of the case." The very learned Judge then answered the objection that "there would be no limit to the power" by saying,—"the prohibition here has only been till the whole trial was completed." Words cannot be stronger to affirm the right of the Court to prohibit the publication of proceedings in criminal cases until after their termination. That the power of the Court to prohibit publication pending proceedings extends also to civil cases is clear from the language used being applied to the Court in what ever jurisdiction sitting and from the *Practical Register*, a very old and valuable book, and in *Pool & Sachverell*, 1, *Peer Wm. 676*. Again Lord Erskine, who as an advocate had all but defied the Judges, when he became Lord Chancellor, fully recognised the power of the Court in civil cases to fine for contempt as in 13, *Vos*, 237.

Mr Justice Francis, in the case of *Lal Chung v. Leong Ayon*, when it came before him a week since, on the evidence before him thought it to be his duty to use language towards the ignorant defendant to rouse him to a sense of the seriousness of his position, and he said that as the evidence then stood the defendant appeared guilty of perjury. A sort of judicial instinct led him to suspect that there was more in the case in favour of the defendant than then appeared, and he adjourned the case to enable the defendant to add to his evidence. What he then said was strong; solely intended to reach the stolid mind of the ignorant defendant, he thought that what he said was proper for that occasion, but that not being his formal decision it would be doing a prejudice to the defendant to publish it. Most persons would agree with him. Whether he was right or wrong in his order the law made it imperative, and to the extent that the *China Mail* disobeyed it, it subjected its conductor to the penalty for Contempt of Court. The law entrusted it to the Judge to fix the amount of that penalty in case he should think fit to call on the offender to answer for the contempt. Mr Justice Francis has abstained from imposing any penalty, but we are both of opinion that there has been a Contempt of Court in this publication.

I now turn to a Contempt of Court of another kind in reference to a case before me the proceedings in which have caused me as much anxiety and dissatisfaction as any case at which I ever presided. I meant to prohibit all publication of the proceedings during the trial, but as to that I was misunderstood by the gentleman who spoke to me on the subject. Without therefore any prohibition by the Court both the newspapers published what were necessarily omitted reports of the proceedings and evidence. The mind of a narrator may be fair and impartial, but his narrative not being the *ipsissima verba* it is different from it;—it is not the *vera effigies* of what occurred, and in this case the evidence, given as it was with the necessary suppression of the evidence of Dr Ayres, told much stronger against the accused than it would have done with such evidence, but the worst part of the report was contained in these words,—"the boy on whom the offence was committed was the first witness." That may well be read as an assertion by the *China Mail*, at least by implication, of the guilt of the accused whilst the trial was pending. Two of the Jurors admitted that they had looked at the report. The *China Mail* will hardly contend that it does not influence public opinion; however that may be, there was but one Juror who declined to concur in the verdict of "not guilty." Who can say that this paragraph and the whole report, including the gossip at the house not on oath, which the *China Mail* detailed, did not influence that one Juror? Now, this kind of publication comes within the Contempt which Lord Hardwicke, the greatest Lord Chancellor of former days, so severely and justly reprobated. He held that it was incumbent on Courts to preserve their proceedings from being misrepresented and from prejudice being raised against a party in a civil suit. It is necessarily much more so in a criminal trial, before the case is heard. In that case Lord Hardwicke committed the proprietor of the offending newspaper, a lady, to the Fleet Prison for the contempt, although the report had praised the "upright Magistrate's decree."

It would be well if editors of newspapers would study 2 *Atkins* 496 and 4 *Barnwell & Alderson* p. 218; and if they keep within the limits presented in the two cases there reported they will be safe. It appeared to me to be inexpedient to direct proceedings in respect of this contempt; we feel that generally the reports of proceedings in this Court are given with great care and fairness, but our duty compels us to express what our notion of the law is for future guidance:—

First; That whenever any judge of the Court has directed that there shall be no report printed of any pending proceedings in Court pending the trial, it is a Contempt of Court punishable by fine or imprisonment or by both to disobey such direction, and that it is the duty of the Court to enforce its orders. But the Court has as little power as it has inclination to prevent by order any publication of proceedings after their termination.

Second; If before or pending any trial any statement be printed and published which tends in the judgment of the Court to the prejudice of any party before the Court, any such statement even where there is no order prohibiting publication of proceedings, is such an injury to the party who is "under the protection of the Court," (13 *Vos*, p. 238) as to call on the Court to punish such act as for a contempt, as was done by Lord Hardwicke in the case I have referred to in 2 *Atkins*, and thus to save the party injured from resorting to an action for libel (see 13 *Vos* notes). I have now to state that such being the opinion of both of us it will be our duty to take care that in future the Law be carried out with all necessary consequences. At the same time we feel assured that the gentlemen who have hitherto reported the proceedings in this

Mails.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. *NIGATA MARU*, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 8th Dec., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Day-light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Kobe.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
" Yokohama & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN Passages.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. del13

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AMAZONE*, Commandant LORMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th December, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. del13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. del24

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GALIO* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN Passages Tickets.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. del13

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *THEIBET*, Captain P. H. TORRICK, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 11 p.m.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879. del18

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. del14

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FOR FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Head Office, Surrey Street, Norwich.

London Office, 50, Fleet Street.

CAPITAL.....£1,100,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1879. del19

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND TO POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the BEST of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PICNIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. del14

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

W. B. SPRAIT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. del18

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. HEINRICH EBELL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED from that date.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.

Holhow, November 15th, 1879.

OUR Business will in future be carried on under the firm or style of HERTON & Co. Mr. LOUIS JUDELL is authorized to sign the firm's name.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.

Holhow, Pakhol and Halphong, November 15th, 1879. del15

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama,

Hongkong, October 5, 1879. del13

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., 1 Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. del18

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue Houses") with possession on 1st January, proximo.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. del14

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS, GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWS.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. del18

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. del18

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. | W. MEYER, Esq.

C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WERN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent. Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. del18

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

—QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amesbury	5	c Lormier	Fch. str.	2102	Dec. 8	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-morrow
Anadyr	5	c Boissieu-Baron	Fch. str.	2491	Dec. 11	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-morrow
Arratoon	5	c Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	Dec. 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	16th, 3 p.m.
Bombay	5	c Kwik Acheong	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-morrow
Bowen	5	c Willer	Brit. str.	1500	Dec. 4	Butterfield & Swire	Ocean Dock	Tug Flying
Crusader	5	c Rowin	Brit. str.	1115	Dec. 10	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.		
Fame	5	c Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Dec. 11	Siemens & Co.		
Farouk	5	c Schulz	Ger. str.	1115	Dec. 11	C. M. S. N. Co.	Holhow	Ocean Dock
Hae-shin	5	c Gibbon	Chi. str.	764	Dec. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy, &c.	14th, daylight
Hailong	5	c Good	Brit. str.	274	Dec. 10	Kwik Acheong	Holhow	16th, daylight
Kiangchow	5	c Love	Brit. str.	159	Dec. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Yokohama
Kwanchung	5	c Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Dec. 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-morrow
Malacca	5	c Woodgate	Brit. str.	1709	Dec. 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	16th, 3 p.m.
Moray	5	c Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	Dec. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Niigata Maru	4	c Walker	Japan. str.	1096	Dec. 8	Vitaui Bishi M. S. S. Co.		To-morrow
Ningpo	4	c Cass	Brit. str.	761	Dec. 12	Siemens & Co.		Ocean Dock
Norna	4	c Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		
Sea Gull	8	c Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 22	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Tibro	5	c Keyner	Fch. str.	1004	Dec. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-morrow
Sailing Vessels								
Alico Reed	4	c Killeran	Amer. bge.	873	Dec. 6	Melchers & Co.		
Amy Turner	2	c Newell	Amer. bge.	991	Dec. 8	Russell & Co.		
Anna Sieben	4	c Paulsen	Ger. bge.	603	Nov. 21	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Saloon	
August	4	c Rüß	Ger. bge.	296	Nov. 11	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Aurorita	4	c Thompson	Dan. bge.	570	Dec. 8	Wieler & Co.		
Belted Will	5	c Farrell	Brit. bge.	786	Nov. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Boulta	4	c Stehr	Ger. 3m. sc.	34	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Hamburg	
Brema	8	c Timpe	Ger. bge.	396	Nov. 29	Wieler & Co.	Bangkok	
Ceres	2	c McWilliam	Ger. bge.	454	Dec. 8	Captain		For Sale
Chocola	4	c Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adamsen, Bell & Co.		
Claro Babuyan	4	c Polson	Brit. bge.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	London	
Claverhouse	3	c Parsons	Brit. bge.	387	Nov. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	Ocean Dock
Eb-nezer	4	c Milne	Brit. bkline.	317	Dec. 12	Melchers & Co.	London	
Echo	4	c Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Elizabeth Childs	3	c Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	391	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Emerald Isle	4	c Staples	Amer. sh.	1696	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Emil Julius	2	c Jürgensen	Ger. bge.	601	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Empire	7	c Leckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		For Sale
Ernest	4	c Hervé	Fch. bge.	890	Oct. 13	Landsteln & Co.		
Faugh Balough	3	c Rüte	Ger. bge.	240	Nov. 16	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Flensborg	4	c Jacobsen	Dan. bge.	365	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.		
Floral Star	4	c Davison	Brit. 3m. sc.	244	Oct. 12	Adamsen, Bell & Co.		
Friedrich	3	c Petersen	Ger. 3m. sc.	294	Nov. 28	Wieler & Co.		
F. Perthes	5	c Walter	Ger. bge.	446	Nov. 29	Siemens & Co.		
Goliah	2	c Denizan	Slam. bge.	642	Nov. 25	Wo Tye Hong		
Gustav	8	c Bürsch	Ger. bge.	354	Dec. 3	Order		
Harmonie	5	c Schiphorat	Ger. sch.	241	Nov. 26	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Haydn Brown	7	c Havenner	Amer. bge.	866	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3	c Villioan	Brit. bge.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hieronymus	2	c Ipland	Ger. bge.	425	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.		
Highlander	4	c Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hiram Emery	7	c Wyman	Amer. bge.	799	Nov. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Iphigenia	2	c Green	Ger. bge.	464	Nov. 11	Russell & Co.	London	
Jessie McDonald	2	c Stott	Brit. bkline.	275	Dec. 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Joachim Christian	7	c Ricklefs	Ger. bge.	457	Nov. 21	Siemens & Co.		
John Nicholson	7	c Campbell	Brit. sh.	685	Dec. 9	Messageries Maritimes		
Lurel	3	c Johnson	Brit. bge.	638	Dec. 5	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Moses B. Tower	8	c Hall	Am. bkline.	637	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	
Oberon	2	c Schmidt	Ger. bge.	379	Dec. 12	Russell & Co.	Hamburg	
Palma	4	c Binge	Ger. bge.	299	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.	London	
Pamparo	3	c McKenzie	Brit. bge.	588	Nov. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pier Brahe	8	c Jackson	Russ. bge.	585	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Primus	7	c Bergman	Russ. sh.	1166	Nov. 28	Order		
Queen of India	4	c Cary	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 31	Vogel & Co.	London	
Roderick Hay	5	c Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Dec. 11	Turner & Co.		
Saml. D. Carleton	7	c Freeman	Amer. bge.	884	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Sophie	4	c Bang	Ger. bge.	209	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Southern Cross	7	c Gibbs	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Captain		
Spartan	8	c Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3	c Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Thoon Kramom	2	c Vorrath	Slam. bge.	460	Nov. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Three Brothers	2	c Khalcke	Brit. bge.	367	Nov. 14	E. Tye Hong		
Undine	8	c Kruse	Ger. bge.	968	Nov. 30	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	3	c Ruige	Dutch bge.	417	Nov. 15	Siemens & Co.		
Winlow	4	c Barker	Brit. bge.	456	Nov. 28	Captain		
Yorktown	...	c Murphy	Amer. sh.	1956	Nov. 27	Order		P. & O. Whar
WHAMPOA								
Hongkong	...	c Oom	Ger. 3m. sc.	219	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Marco Polo	...	c Breckwoldt	Ger. bge.	358	Dec. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Malvina	...	c Kluge	Ger. bge.	480	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Poibo	...	c Seekamp	Ger. bge.	433	Dec. 5	Siemens & Co.		
R. M. Hayward	...	c Doane	Am. bkline.	605	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.	New York	
CANTON								
Hwai Yuen	...	c Wilson	Chi. str.	984	Dec. 11	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yanchaze	...	c Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Dec. 11	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	